The Horticultural Show. CLOSE OF THE SPRING EXHIBITION.

The spring exhibition of the Horticultural Society closed Thursday evening, when there was a large number of On account of the unfavorable weather on the arst day, the visiters were not so numerous as might ely to the receipts, and sufficient has been realized to ety. Among the rare specimens displayed was ed Resurrection plant, one of the most remarkne in the country, and was brought here en Egypt, its native soil, about five years ago. It ce to the tribe of flags, but belongs to no ng had the appearance of a built, but when partly erged in water for about fifteen minutes it slowly ed its petals, which are of a deep brown, the inside swening had the appearance of a buils, but when partly submerged in water for about fifteen minutes it slowly opened its petals, which are of a deep brown, the inside of the flower being of the same color. A peculiarity about the resurrection plant is the opening of the flower in all seasons; it is perennial, and seems also to possess the remarkable quality of living for years without any guestenance, save that it receives from the atmosphere. It is certainly one of the most remarkable productions in the whole exhibition, and without laying claim to beauty of form, hue or sweetness of odor, it is, on account of the peculiarities we have named, entitled to particula attention. Why it has received the name of the resurrection plant it would be rather difficult to divine, as there is nothing about it to remind one of the great event which it is supposed to typify. The Cactus swilts, or "Old man cactus," as it is more familiarly called, is a singular looking plant and stracts a great deal of notice from the strange appearance it presents. It is completely covered with greyish white tibres, and it is the fancied resemblance these bear to the straggling and scattered hairs on an old man's head that has obtained for it its present name. The wax flower, of which there are two fine specimens, are well named, and were they placed among a bouquet of artificial flowers would never be recognized for natural productions. Their odor is peculiarly aweet and redoffent of honey. But of all the flowers, and there is a great variety, once can equal the simple, the beautiful, the graceful rese, which impregnate the air of the whole room with its exquisite odor, and which stands first among flowers, the acknowledged queen of the garden. Beside, it is the peony, rivalling it in the delicacy of its hues, but wanting its fragrance and symmetry of form. Then there are the modest, drooping fuchsias, and the bright-colored goldennued calceolianias—those cup flowers, from which the but etcity and humming bird sip the nectared dew. It would

hues of flowers to the different tones of music, and called the garden the symphony in the grand oratorio of nature. The strawberry received a tribute of praise, and the homely but serviceable pumpkins and squashes, green peas, and their companions of the kitchen gardens, were not forgotten in his eulogium.

The exhibition closed on Thursday evening, but if kept open for another day, would doubtless attract a still largor number of visiters. The public were only becoming aware that it had been opened, and had no chance of patronizing it as they night have desired. The society, however, pro-mise to make a grand display in the fall, and to surpass all their former efforts.

Theatrical, Musical, &c.

Broadway Theatric.—The officers, doorkeepers, &c., take their benefit, and the establishment closes for the season, this evening. The beneficaries present an unusually attractive bill, and, having initiafully served the patrons of the house, deserve a bumper. The entertainments open with the farce of the "Irish Tutor," followed by the interesting drama entitled the "Irish Tutor," followed by the interesting drama entitled the "Irish Tutor," followed by the interesting drama entitled the "Irish Tutor," followed by the interesting drama entitled the "Irish Tutor," followed by the interesting drama entitled the character of Geoffry Dule. The whole concludes with the thrilling play called the "Wreck Ashore."

Nuno's Garries.—With superb pantomines, bewitching ballets, &c., to capitate the faney, and delicious creams, dees, &c., to tickle the palate, it is not a matter of aston-ishment that this famous establishment should be nightly warm, every possible thing is here done to render the patrons cool, comfortable and happy. To night we are to have the Ravels, in the comicality called "Nicodomus," followed by young Hengler on the tight rope; an intermission, and then the pantomium.—The dramatic season is to wind up this evening with the grand complimentary benefit tendered to Miss Keene by the artists and employés attached to her establishment. From the preparations made for the occasion, when considered in connection with the countless friends and admirers of the fair beneficiary, it may be expected that this will prove one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that ever took place in this city. The play is the "School for Scandal." Each Lady patron is to be presented with the "Laura Keene Schottische."

Schottische."

Broadway Varieries.—The juveniles at this house are as great favorites as ever in the estimation of the pleasure seeking community. Children and their parents generally constitute the larger portion of the spectators, and it is a source of much pleasure to hear the expressions of approbation bestowed upon the miniature artists by their little admirers among the audience. To-night the juveniles repeat the excellent moral drama, entitled "Six Degrees of Crime," in which they have proved very successful.

Extring Hall.—An afternoon performance is to take place to-day, for the accommodation of families and others who are unable to witness the classic representations of M. Keller in the evening. Soveral of the choicest tableaux, illustrative of the works of some of the most renowned painters, are to be given, and will, no doubt, afford pleasure to large numbers of ladies and children. The programme for this evening is of a very superior order.

an enjoyed a remarkably successful career of six weeks, will be withdrawn after to-night. It has been the source of a great deal of uprogrous merriment, and it is doubtful whether the managers can put forward a piece that will prove equally as profitable. Songs, dances, &cc., in the early part of the evening, as usual.

Will of the Hon. John M. Niles.

Will of the Hon. John M. Niles.

[From the Hartford Times, Juno 19.]

By his last will and testament, now proved, is the office of the Judge of Probate, the Hon. John M. Niles, gave his own portrait, by Hewins, to his nicce, Julietto Niles; portrait of his first wife, by Hewins, to his nicce, Catharine M. Gallier; portrait of his step daughter, Lucy R. Howe, o her cousin, Mrs. Maria Ruggles; portrait of self and ast wife, by Sawyer, to her sister, Mrs. Lucy Dresser.

His Political or Documentary Library, to the Connecticat Heistorical Society; miscellaneous books, to his nicees, Miss Juliette Niles, Mrs. Lucinda C. Poase, Miss Maria H. Niles, and Mrs. Angusta Ludd.

Three slips in the Universalist Church, to that society; gold watch, which belonged to Lucy R. Howe, and then ob her mother, his first wife, to Mrs. Mary Harwood, as a memorial of her deceased nicee and aunt.

To Joseph Robinson, brother of his first wife, notes against him amounting to over \$2,000.

To Mrs. Catharine M. Gallier, niceo of his first wife, and whom he brought up, one thousand dollars.

To each of the seven children of William Robinson, brother of his first wife, \$500; and to the three children of Joseph Robinson, three hundred dollars each.

To Mrs. Hannah Ruggles, a devoded friend, \$300.

To Mrs. Erastus Fratt, mother of his last wife, and to be three sisters, \$300 cach.

To the city of Hartford, \$20,000, in trust for the ob-

ther of his first wife, \$500; and to the three children of Joseph Robinson, three hundred dollars each.

To Mrs. Hannah Ruggles, a devoted friend, \$300.

To Mrs. Frastus Pratt, mother of his last wife, and to her three sisters, \$300 each.

To the city of Hartford, \$20,000, in trast for the obests hereafter specified. One half of this fund is to be a charity fuel fund; the other half to be a charity rent fund.

I direct that these funds be invested in bonds and mortgages, or in bank stocks in this city, and that one half of the income be applied to objects herein specified. The fuel fund is intended to be a relief to the poor who are heads of families, particularly widows, in providing fuel; the rent fund as a relief to the same class of persons, in adding them in the payment of the rent of the tenoment they may occupy. It is my purpose, and I so direct, that the income of these funds be paid over by the Treasurer of the city, under the direction of the Common Council, to the treasurer, a committee or other officers of any charitable seciety, whether of men or women, in the city of Hartford, in which the Common Council have confidence, to be by such society or societies, or their officers or agents, applied in aid of supplying the poor with fuel, and in aid of the payment of the rent of their tenements. The seciety or societies receiving the income of these funds to be required to make an annual report to the Treasurer of the city, stating the amount received during the year, and its application, specifying the families who have received charitable relief; which report shall be subtained to the common Council on the common Council of the nore legal voters of said sity, it shall be the duty of said Common Council on the Common Council of the nore legal voters of said sity, it shall be the duty of said Common Council on the the second of the income thereof shall be applied and appropriated to the objects herein before specified. And said Common Council may allow the Treasurer of the city, subject to the same regul

my friends, Gideon Welles and Colyin Day, Igiye

fifteen dollars each to purchase a cane, as a memorial of my friendship and esteem."

He then appointed Gideon Welles his executor, and allows two years for the execution of his will, and for carrying into effect its objects.

Will subscribed on the 2d day of May, 1851, and witnessed by Erastus Smith, E. T. Pease, and C. G. Geer.

Appended is a codicil, dated May 7, 1851, giving an additional sum of \$500 to his nice, Mrs. Gallies. This is signed by Mr. Niles, but is not witnessed.

Destructive Conflagration in Cincinnati.

Destructive Conflagration in Cincinnati.

BURNING OF THE PROPLE'S THEATRE.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, June 14.]

Our city was visited yesterday with the most destructive fire that has occurred for several years. About two o'clock a fire broke out in the property room of the Prople's theatre, on the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, and before the alarm could be made general and the Fire legartment brought into requisition, the whole lower and rear part of the theatre was wrapped in flames. The wind was high, and owing to the combustible materials of the theatre, it required but a brief space of time for the devouring element to penetrate every nook and corner of the cetablishment. A strong current of air from the north west carried the flames to the adjoining buildings on both Sixth and Vine streets, and the roofs of the surrounding buildings were soon on fire.

The theatre was entirely destroyed, scarcely a wall being left standing. The building was owned by several master mechanics, who had liens upon it, and at the time of the fire it was in the hands of Lyourgus Cameron and Nathaniel Harris. Its original cost was about \$8,000, an two understand there was no insurance upon it. Mr. George Wood, manager and proprietor of the theatre, refitted it a few menths since at an expense of near \$2,000. Since that time he has made considerable improvements in the wardrobe and general tout ensemble of the place, and his less will fell not far short of \$4,000, on which there was not one dollar of insurance.

A three story brick building, No. 73 Sixth street, owned by Mrs. Sarah V. McBride, and occupied by J. Brockman as a coffee house, was entirely destroying, nothing being left standing but the front wall. Mr. Brockman succeeded in saving the greater portion of his stock. There was \$3,000 insurance on the building.

No. 71 Sixth street, a three story brick, was occupied by Mr. Z. Rees, surgical instrument maker. His loss will be about \$1,500, which is fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by the Slean h

stroyed. There was an insurance of \$2,000 on the building.

No. 69 Sixth street, occupied by Allen Hale—the roof was burnt off. Mr. Hale saved nearly all his furniture. The dwelling was owned by the widow of Elmore Williams, and was insured.

No. 67 Sixth street was occupied by W. H. King, boot and shoe manufacturer—the roof was destroyed, and the lower part of the building greatly damaged by water. Loss about \$800, which was covered by insurance.

On Vine street, adjoining the theatre, No. 220, a two story brick, occupied by Lewis Linck as a coffeehouse, and owned by the heirs of William Allen, was partially destroyed. Loss \$900.

No. 222; a brick building, occupied by C. Keefer, Sustained considerable damage.

no. 222, a brick building, occupied by C. Keefer, sustained considerable damage.

On Lodge street, in the rear of the theatre, three dwellings, occupied by a number of families, were damaged elightly. The buildings were owned by Samuel F. Cay.

The occupants succeded in saving all their furniture.

The origin of the fire is not known, although the presumptions are strong that it was the work of an incendiary. It occurred just at a time when every person was absent from the theatre, and the watchman, Mr. Bland, being on the outside of the building. From the rapidity with which the flames made headway, it is supposed that the building was fired in several places.

Miss Eliza Logan, the accomplished actress, lost five valuable oil paintings, among which was Miss Logan as Beatrice, painted by J. O. Eaton, which adorned the lobby of the dress circle.

Mr. Tilton, stage manager of the theatre, succeeded in saving a valuable histrionic library, although a portion of his wardrobe was destroyed.

saving a valuable histrionic library, although a portion of his wardrobe was destroyed.

Mrs. W. H. Leighton lost a part of her wardrobe and a lot of jewelry, valued at near \$150.

During the fire a part of the burning cornice fell upon an Irish woman named Mary Garrowman. She was endeavoring to tear a curtain from a corner window, and was most dreadfully burned. Her arms and hands were literally stripped of flesh. She was conveyed to a house near by, where her injuries were attended to by Dr. Fries.

A fireman named George Ford, belonging to Hook and Ladder No. 1, was slightly injured by the failing of a wall on Sixth street.

The whole loss of this fire will fall not far short of \$60,000, on which the insurance will not amount to \$30,000.

\$50,000, on which the insurance will not amount to \$50,000.

THE ACTORS.

The heaviest losers by the calamity of yesterday will be the actors and artists connected with the People's theatre. Proverbially generous, they are used to take little thought for the "morrow," and a disaster such as that we are pained to chronicle falls with a paralyzing hand upon their slonder means.

We are, therefore, much pleased to note that early action is being taken by kind-hearted citizens in their behalf. We are advised that the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Leighton and Mr. Tozer, whose benefits were to have taken place last night and this evening, have called a meeting, to be held at Hughes? Custom House Dining Saloon to night, at 8 o'clock, to take measures toward socuring for those public favorites a joint benefit at an early day in the coming week. We hope to see a large turn out of the friends of the parties on this occasion.

In this connection we observe that Mr. Tozer gives no tice that persons holding tickets or certificates for his proposed benefit of last night, will have their money refunded by calling at Hughes' Saloon to-day.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Society

Proceedings of the South Carolina Society for the Aid of the Slave Settlement of

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 13, 1856. Charleston, S. C., June 13, 1856.

In pursuance of notice, the society assembled in the Council Chamber, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M. On motion, Hon. J. Harleston Read, senior Vice President, was requested to preside, and Theodore G. Barker, Esq., to

nct as Secretary.

The following report was then submitted by Whiliam Whaley, Eeq., chairman of the Executive Committee:— TO THE PRESIDENT AND MENDERS OF THE CHARLESTON KAN-SAS ASSOCIATION:—GENTLEWEN—By a resolution of your Ex-ceutive Committee, I am directed, as their chairman, to report their proceedings to you at this meeting, which I now do in sub-stance.

being organized, manuscreen statistics of the catalishing Southern institutions in Kanasa. Although the Committee have not done as much as they desired to do, and have not one with such encouragement as they had hoped for, yet their efforts have not been unsuccessful. The Committee have not met with such encouragement as they had hoped for yet their efforts have not been unsuccessful. The Committee have collected in Charleston, and received manufaces in a collete, 49, 411, and have expended the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight 51-100 dollars. Gr. 338-51-100, and have now in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of five hundred and seventy-two 49-100 dollars. For the particulars your Committee would refer to the accounts in the hands of the late Secretary. And your Committee further report, that they have sent to Kanasa seventy-three men, under the angieces of this association, properly armed, and prepared to fight the battles there on the side of law and order, and to strengthen and maintain our domestic institutions by their votes and examples.

Your committee are of opinion that the cause in Kanasa should be pressed on the community with new zeal and unabated vigor, for now is the time of need. Blood has already been shed, and civil war may be said to have begun, and freesoid and slavery are arraigned against each other in Kanasa. The issue is before us, and, if reports be true, those who have gone from among us—in fact, whom we may well say we have sent to Kanasa—are in danger of assassination; we do not say, nor do we feel—defeat in fair fight.

Your committee would (urther call to your attention, that, throughout all the North they are raising large sums of money and sending numbers of men to Kanasa to all those who represent their sectional views and feeling; and should we not, then, redouble our efforts in resisting them, as we contend not only for views and feeling but for hounes and firesides?

Your committee would further call to your attention, that, throughout all the known that they

Board during the approaching election.—Albany Argus June 19.

A MURDERESS SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.—The Eaton (Mich.) Republican states that Mary Brooks, of Kalamo, was convicted of the murder of her husband, after two days' trial and an absence of half an hour on the part of the jury. The prisoner, on being asked if she had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon her, arose and calmly stated that she had something to say, but wished to say it in the prosence of her friends—her father's family. The family were then sent for. Several of her brothers and sisters appeared, but the father and mother, who had been present during the trial, did not come in. The prisoner took the witness stand, and made stong protestations of innocence; wished to have her friends console themselves with the belief, whenever they thought of her during her long absence, that she had a clear conscience. She briefly narrated her married life; declared that she and har husband had lived happily together; narrated the circumstances of his first, and the commencement of his last sickness, but left all the strong points of the testimony against her without comment or explanation. In expressing her regret that her father and mother were not present, and her hope that she would be permitted to see them before she went to Jackson, she was so overcome with grief that she could not proceed. She leaned upon the Judge's desk, bowed her bead and wept for a few moments, and then stating that though she had much to say she could not utter it, she took her seat. After a few remarks from the Court, stern and severe in their intent and meaning, but delivered with signs of deep emotion, the following sentence was pronounced:—'The sentence of the Court, therefore is, that you be confined at hard labor, in solitary confinement in the State prison at Jackson, during the term of your natural life.'' The prisoner heard the sentence wish the same remarkable calmness which she had manifested during the trial.

THE OHIO WINE CROP.—The Ohio wine crop is estimated at 500,000 galions. The quantity bettled by Mr. Longworth this season, is one hundred and fifty thousand bottles, and with that, added to his previous stook, he has now in cellar full three hundred thousand bottles, mostly quarts, of which twenty thousand are of Isabelia. The demand rapidly increases. The wine business is second only in value to the great grain staples of Chic.

Horrible Murder in Chicago.

The community were shocked yesterday morning by the discovery that Mr. Thomas Applebee, grocer, had been shockingly murdered in the back room of his store, Randolph street, during Wednesday might. He had been dead some hours when the store was opened in the morning. His body lay near the back door, dreadfully mangled and cut, presenting a spectacle of horror that might well appat the stoutest heart.

It would seem that the murderer entered the room soon after 9 o'olock, when Mr. Applebee had sent away all his clerks, and was engaged in counting cash, and that the deceased went into the back room with the customer to get butter. In the refrigerator where the butter was kept was a candle, which had been but just lighted and extinguished, and the hat of Mr. Applebee. The lid of the refrigerator will not remain open, and it is likely that he placed the candle in it, and was holding the lid up with one hand, cutting butter with the knife in the other, when struck on the bead from behind. The first blood is near the refrigerator, but the body lay several feet distant. The butter knife is a large butcher knife, and lay on the floor with some blood on it. A hatchet belonging to the store was covered with blood and hair, and had been buried in the face and heavy claw head. About ten dollars in gold and silver were found in Mr. Applebee's pockets. His gold watch was in the pocket, but the ring of it lay on the floor, while the chain was ton from the vest as if by a sudden jerk. The chain and watch were not taken. The change in the money drawer was not disturbed. The boy who acts as bookkeeper thinks Mr. Applebee had put the money on hand (in bills) into a pocketbook in his breast pocket—several hundred dollars in amount—but as to the quantity he cannot be certain. The pocketbook and bills are missing, and no olue to the identification of the money is yet brought to light.

Mr. Applebee had resided in the city a number of years. He was a widover, with a daughter shout sisteen years of age, and

INCREASE IN THE WHISKEY BUSINESS IN CINCIN ANI.—We have been informed by one of the most extra-sive distillers in the West, a resident of this city, that the increase in the business, within fifty miles of this city, during the four months, is equal to fifteen thousand bush-els of corn per day, or near fifty thousand gallons of whiskey.—Cincinnati Commercial, June 18.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, June 20-6 P. M. The market was rather better to-day, with a slight upward tendency. As compared with the close of yesterday, we note a rise of 1/4 in Erie, 1/4 in Central, 1/4 in Reading, 34 in Michigan Southern, 34 in Cleveland and Toledo, 34 in Chicago and Rock Island, and a corresponding improvement in other stocks. An impression gains ground that we may have seen the worst of the English Moulty. The bears are positive that the steamers of next week will bring accounts from England that will depress stocks five per cent. Their calculation is that when he America left the English were under the impression that Mr. Crampton would not be dismissed after all; and that when they find that their worst anticipations are re alized, their fory will know no bounds. Again, they spe-culate on the movement of the Spanish in the Gulf of Mex-ico, and argue that should Louis Napoleon be at the bottom of the matter, as there seems some ground for supposing he is, we may find ourselves slowly drawn into a war with the Western powers of Europe, before we know where we are. On these grounds they advocate caution and in the teeth of the most astonishingly favorable money market and the vigorous efforts of the bulls, they succeed in preventing any inflation.

There is no change in money, and but little doing in ex-

П	The operations of the Bao freezer's today were a
ú	follows:-
ij	Paid on Treasury account \$124.176 6
9	Received on Treasury account 135,048 0
í	Palance on Treasury account
ï	Paid for Assay Office 248,200 6
	Paid on disbursing checks 55,871 5
i	The warrants entered at the Treasury Department
á	Washington, on the 18th inst., were as follows :-
j	For the redemption of Texas debt\$57,909 4
	For the redemption of stocks 3,388 8
	For the Treasury Department 22,119 0
1	For the Interior Department
	For Customs 44,132 1
	War warrants received and entered 29,435 7
	On account of the Navy
	From miscellaneous sources 3,901 6
	The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Cana

next on the arrears of interest due on the bonds and scrip of said Canal Company. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853; January and July, 1854; January and July, 1855, and January, 1856; payment also of interest on the registered scrip, in the same proportion, and at the same time, will be made on prosentation of the bonds and coupons, at the office of the Treasurer, David Leavitt, Esq., New York.

The People's Fire Insurance Company have declared a ividend of five per cent. The People's Bank, a semi-York, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. The Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable July 7. It is stated that the net earnings of the road for the six months have amounted to nine per cent. The Boston and Maine Railroad, a semiannual dividend of three dollars per share. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable July 1.

We give below a letter from the General Land Office, showing the dates of withdrawal and restoration of lands heretofore granted by Congress for railroad pur-

Sm—In reply to your inquiries of the 24 inst., I have to state, in reference to the the dates of withdrawal and restoration to market of the lands within the railroad grants in the State of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, as Illinois—Act approved 20th September, 1858; withdrawn at date of act; restored to sale July and August, 1852.

Missouri—Act approved 10th June, 1852; withdrawn at date of act.

1862.

Missouri—Act approved 10th June, 1852; withdrawn at date of act.

Missouri—Southwest Pacific road; act approved 10th June, 1852; withdrawn at date of act; restored to sale August and September, 1854.

Missouri—Hannibal and St. Jeseph; act approved 10th June, 1852; withdrawn at date of act; restored to sale January, 1855.

Arkansas and Missouri—Act 9th February, 1853; withdrawn at date of act; will be restored October and November, 1856.

Cairo and Fulton Road and Branches—Act 9th February, 1853; withdrawn at date of act; will be restored October and November, 1856.

There are no means in this office for estimating the time when the lands just withdrawn for railroad grants will be restored to sale. A large portion will be opened to sale immediately on the receipt of the maps of final location of the roads at this office, and the balance as soon thereafter as the adjustment can be made.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Commissioner.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending May 31, gives the following results, when com-

ending May 31, gives the following results, when com-

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,554,360, being an increase of £222,445; and the stock of bullion n both departments is £11,384,656, showing an in-

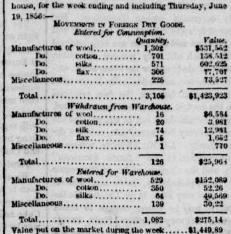
crease of £825,852, when compared with the previous Miami, Xenia and Columbus Railroad, for the six months

Gross receipts from freight, passengers and mails for the kalf-year ending June 1, 1856. Deduct working expenses.	\$504,462	12 21
Net carnings		
Total Deduct interest and taxes for six months	\$295,037 59,000	91 00
Surylus profit for the six months		
Little Miami Railread Company, surplus pro- fits December 1, 1855. Add surplus profits for six months to June 1, 1856.	258,963	42
Total Deduct 5 per cent dividend declared on the 10th inst	\$416,322 149,064	08 12
Surplus profits		
1856	. \$42,725 . \$3,755	90 88

Increase...... \$8,970 32 The receipts of the Stonington Railroad Company in May The carnings of the Wisconsin Lake Shore Road in May

was \$22,020, on forty miles of road. The earnings of the first two weeks in June are in about the same proportion. The dividend will be four per cent, with a fair

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumption, for warehouse, and also the withdrawals from warehouse, for the week ending and including Thursday, June



The dulness in the wholesale dry goods, noticed in ou ast report of this branch of trade, has continued through the present week. This inaction must continue without much variation until the opening of the full trade next mouth. The religious paper known as the Independent, which has taken up the business of reporting failures every month, has this month a rather longer list than usual; but in this, as in its former catalogue, its chief supply of names comes from the grain growing and pro-vision raising States of the West and Northwest. The fall in breadstuffs and provisions has produced much trouble with merchants in that direction, and has interfered very materially with collections. Letters from Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., complain of soarcity of money and hard times. At the South, however, the increase in the amount and value of the cotton crop has made all easy, and in New Orleans money has been abundant, and ruled at low rates of interest.

The importations continue large. Accounts from Europe speak of higher views on the part of manufacturers of staple goods, arising from the high prices of raw materials. And, hence, holders of similar goods here are not disposed to press sales, and expect higher prices on the opening of the fall trade. This is especially the case with staple silk goods since the amouncement of the destructive floods in the South

France.
It is believed, from the statements already received,

This is especially the case with staple silk goods since the announcement of the destructive floods in the South of France.

It is believed, from the statements already received, that the harvest was much injured in the portions of the country watered on the west by the Scine, and at the south and east by the Rhone and its tributaries, by which the high prices of food will be kept up, and thus affect the labor of the manufacturers, especially, at Lyons, Valence and Avignon. The flood also did great direct injury, by sweeping off a large number of houses, and leaving their tenants in a state of destitution. It is likely also, by those rains and floods, that the mulberry trees and silkworms, as well as the vineyards, experienced more or less damage. While the filling of some orders at Lyons may be thus retarded, others, it is likely, can only be executed at enhanced prices.

In domestic goods, heavy unbleached and bleached cotton fabrics have maintained considerable firmness. There has been no accumulation of stock, while the export demand for this class of goods has been good. Purchases of heavy drills, and sheetings and shirtings were made, chiefly for China. Frazil, Australia and Africa. The supposition that Spain may or probably has already block-aded Vera Cruz and Tampico, has tended to check shipments to Mexico, and our merchants believe that fur government should lose no time in suring dear a proper force of vessels of war to the coast of Mexico, for the protection of American property and commerce. The total experts of sotion piece goods since the 1st of January to the 1sth of June, 1856, have reached 20,157 packages from New York, against 16,200 do. for the same time last year; and from Boston, 19,300 packages, against 13,237 in 1855. The increase for about 5½ months of the present year, over the same period last year, for both places, of 10,656 packages, which, at the same ratio of increase for the whole year, would amount to fully 21,000 bales over the exports of 1855. Hence it is supposed to fully mee

| Stock Exchange, | Friday, June 20—2 P. M. | \$10000 Mo State 6's. | 85 | 100 sha Eric RR., 550 | 57 \( \frac{1}{2} \) | 10000 | do. | 568 \( \frac{1}{2} \) | 500 | do. | 557 \( \frac{1}{2} \) | 500 | do. | 515 \( \frac{1}{2} \) | 57 \( \frac{1}{2} \) | 100 | do. | 515 \( \frac{1}{2} \) | 57 \( \frac{1}2 \) | 57 \( \frac{1}2 \) | 57 \( \frac{1}2 \) | 57 \( \frac{1} | 1000 | do | 500 | 804 | 100 | do | 500 | do | 500 | do | 500 | do | 515 | 1000 | do | 500 | do | 5 0. 5000 do ... bi5 95% 200 do ... si0 95% 200 do ... bi9 95% 200 do ... bi9 95% 200 do ... bi9 17000 Eric RR bs 1875 85 60 do ... do ..

| Second | S

ASIDE.—The sales were confined to about 30 bbls. pots at 6½c. a 6½c., and pearls were at 7½c.

BRADSTUPS.—Flour—The market was heavy, and the demand less active, and the closing prices were easier, especially for common grades. The sales embraced about 7,000 a 8,000 bbls. of various descriptions at about the following quotations:—

and Western, the says of the trade, was made by auction at 10 cm.

COPER.—The sales embraced about 2,000 mais Java at 10 cm. 300 do. Laguyara at 11 cm. a 11 cm. a public sale of 8,000 mats, denominated Java, said not to be of desirable qualities for the trade, was made by auction at 10 cm. ble qualities for the trade, was made by auction at 10 % 0.

a 143(c. Corrox.—The America's letters not having arrived, the market continued rather quiet. Sales of 600 a 800 bales were made without quotable change in prices.

Fig. garts.—Rates were steady to Liverpool. 25,000

4,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 4 kgd., 50 bbds. Bacon at 25s., and 500 bales of cotton at 3-16d. To London about 5,000 bbls. flour were engaged in foreign and American ships at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 10 kgd., and considerable lots of wheel, in bags, at 3d., in foreign vessels. In American 956d, was demanded. To Havre cotton was taken at 5gc., flour was at 625gc., and grain at 12 kgc.

HAX.—The market was irregular and the prices unsettled.

HONEY -- 17 tierces and 71 barrels honey were sold at

tice!
HONEY.—17 tierces and 71 barrels honey were sold at 60c., in bond, for export.

LIME.—The saise embraced 2,000 a 2,000 blds., including common Rockland, at 86c., and lump at \$1 1234.

MOLESSE.—Sales of 100 thids. Cuba were made at 42c., and 250 do. Ports Roc at 45c.

KAVAI. STORES.—Spirits torpentine was steady, at 37c., and reson at \$1 c per 310 lbs., delivered.

Frontsons.—Pork.—The market exhibited rather more framess, and the sales embraced about 600 a 700 bbls., including mess, at \$19 a \$19 25. and prime at \$16 37 a \$16 50. Prime mess was at \$16 50 a \$16 75. Beef was in fair demand, with a larger supply. The sales embraced 150 a 200 bbls., at \$7 a \$8 for country prime, and at \$8 a \$9 50 for mess do. Other descriptions were unchanged. Cut meats were firm. Free sales of shoulders were were made, to arrive, at 73c. Hans were firm at 93c. a 10c. Rocon was scarce and firm. Long middles were held at 105c. Lard was firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at 11c. a 115c., and for kegs 125c. was demanded. But ter was steady at 18c. a 21c. for State, and at 17c. a 20c. for Oblo, of good to prime quality. Cheese ranged from 6c. a 9c.

Rug.—Sales of 300 casks were made, at 35c. a 44c.

RICE.—Sales of 300 casks were made, at 3% a 4% c 81% cases mittings were sold, by auction, a 82% c. as 58c., and 287 do. mace, at 72c. a 74c. SCOARS.—The market was active and firm. The sale reached about 2,000 hids., nearly all of which was Cub muscavado, principally at 7% c. a 8c.; with a lot of extraction of a substantial and a substantial control of the sale o

Winskey.—Sales of 200 a 300 bbls. were made, at 28c. a 29½c, for prison and Ohio.

Woor.—We have no sales of importance to report. In foreign there is very little doing, and the same may be said with domestic woods, except out West, in the growing districts, where, owing to a speculative demand, prices are much firmer, which has caused manufacturers to buy sparingly, expecting to do better in a short time, when competition will not be so rife.

### Family Marketing. RETAIL PRICE OF FARM PRODUCE IN WASHINGTON

MARKET.

Meat does not command a ready sale in the market now. The price is kept up beyond the reach of the poor and the butchers complain, consequently, of a light busi-ness, partly attributable, no doubt, to the warm weather. But while we admit the inconvenience the high price of meat generally is to the poor, we can hardly regret it at this time of the year, when vegetables are as abundant and as cheap as they are this season. The general health of the city would be much better if vegetables were eaten more extensively—that is, good, ripe, succulent vege-tables—not green and wilted produce, such as makes its appearance early in the spring. The abundant supply of the fruits of the earth would seem to indicate what men should cat when they are in season.

Poultry and game are very scarce-even pigeons, which were quite plentiful two weeks since, are now hardly to be seen. There is some fish in market, but it is high. Fresh salmon has made its appearance, but is still high though very delicious. Try some with green Shad are running out. Blue fish and weak fish are

Butter is quite low, 22 cents per lb.; eggs seven for one

The vegetable department of the market comes up strong. Heretofore, our vegetables were from the South; now Jersey is pouring in green peas, string beans and other market truck, good to look at and better to eat It is enough to make one forswear meat, to take a walk through the market, so much more tempting do the vegetables look.

Apples are nearly run out, but the berries make ample amends. Strawberries are still dearer than they should be, while gooseberries, blackberries and currants are growing plentiful; cherries, also, are unreasonably

The following table s	hows t	he price of	cach	artic	ole:-
The second of the second	MEA	TS.			
Beef-Sirloin, roast, pe			14		0 15
Rib, roast, prime			****	8	0 14
Rib, chuck			-	n	0 11
Sirloin steaks			18	8	0 20
Porterhouse ster	ads.		20	a	0 25
Rump steaks			13	a	0 15
Plates and navel	ls. corn	ed	0.08	n	0 10
Mutton, per lb				a	0 12
per carcase, per	r lb		0 07	2	0 10
Venl— "			. 08		0 00
Ven!- "			0 08		0 10
Vest fore quarters by	or ID		U UO	a	0 07
Hind quarter, Veal cutlets,			0 15	8	0 14
Veal cutlets,	**		0 20		0 25
Young pig, each			2 50		3 00
" per lb			0 09		0 10
Pork, fresh, per lb			-		0 12
Hams, smoked,	per lb.		0 12	a	0 14
Shoulders "	**		-	A	0 10
Stiles	-		-	R	0 14
Sides, pickled	44		-	8	0 12
Jowls	14		_		0 10
Smoked beef	66		-		0 12
Beef tongues, piece			-	13.	0 75
Sausages			-	8	0 12
Bologna sausages			-	a	0 25
Tripe			0 06	a	0 08
Lard	**		_	8	0 12
POU	LTRY	AND GAM	E.		
Turkeys, per lb					0 20
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	CONTRACTOR OF THE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	- 1 A T T A		-

SHELLFISH	Oysters—Princes bay, per 100	0 62½ a 1 56
Virginia	0 75 a 1 00	
Clams—Shrowsbury	0 25 a 0 75	
Little Neck	- a 2 50	
Lobster, per lb	- a 0 06	
Green turtle, per lb	0 15 a	
Terrapins, doz	VEGETABLES	
Potatoes—Mercor, per bbl	- a 2 00	
Bermuda	- a 2 50	

 Water cresses, qr.
 0

 Green mint, bunch
 0

 Rhubard, bunch
 0

 9 Pumpkins, each
 0

| Description | Color | Color

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED BYERY DAY. DRY GOODS, &C.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—THE GREAT CONtinued sale, for twenty-one days, of \$45,000 worth of
showle dress goods, mandliss, embroderies, prints, and goneral domestics, at our specious premises 9 Howery, attracts
hundreds of customers daily. The entire stock must be closed
in twenty one days from the 19th ms. Spiendid bargains new
sching. No. 9t. Ladies, call early. Opposite Andersan's
carpet store, Howery. Commercial Bry Goods Emportum. CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS, OF ALC.
kinds. The largest assortment and lowest prices in the
cut, at Mrs. GAYNOR'S, 45 Third avenue, near Tenth street,
and 352 Sixth avenue, near Seventeenth street.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTBON.—

For its strength, smoothness and elasticity, obtained a price medal at the great Paris exposition of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by CHORGE A. CLARK, 32 Dey street.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

EMBROIDERED BASQUES, IN ALL STYLES, OF LACE
Ly and muslin, Marseilles, &c., just received; also black thread
laces, capes, cofficeres, all at very low prices. Our stock of
crape and mourning goods, capes headrosses, very superior
as usual: a lot of embroideries, thread goods, a little solled, at
apart, at half price. Will remove shortly to 54f Broadwag,
opposite Nible's.

RICHMOND'S, 358 Broadwag.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BILLIARD TABLES, Of the best quality, will be found at our manufactory, the largest and most complete in the city. Good second hand the bies for sale cheap.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, 53 Ann street.

DILLIARDS.—WE WOULD CAUTION OUR CUSTOR.

ers and the public in general, not to be deceived by contain persons, who are advertising a combination cushion to being superior to all others, which was invented over twenty years ago, and proved to be worthless, it being composed to common rubber and cork; the cork, as you are aware, is of a crumbly nature, consequently it is easily affected by the action of the balls, and becomes worthless. We have on hand, and are always prepared to furnish our customers and friends with table makers, and from the goueral satisfaction they have given to the content of th our customers, we have also triminings of every discription we have also triminings of every discription we have also triminings of every discription with the control of t

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN GENTLEMAN WISHING to give instruction in the German language—reading, writing, &c. Would take lessons in English, or on the plansforte, as compensation. Please address R., care of Mr. J. Fells, & Walker street.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LI SOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.

A In consequence of an incorrect impression that this particular ale has a bilious tendency when used as a genoral drink during the hot season. I would submit to the medical protession and public generally, the following certificates of the lending medical men in England, to whom this ale is well known.

No. 3 South William street, New York, Soic agent in the United States for Samuel Allsopp & Song, Burton on Treat, England.

From Baron Liebig.

The specimens of your pale ale sent to me afforded me cother opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most cannent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage, both for the tevald, and the robust.

Girsega, May 6.

From Frofessor United The R.S., University College, Londong and Professor Hoffman, Ph.D. F.R.S., College of Chemistry, London.

The sifting nature of the chemical examination which the beers of Messrs, Allsopp's manufacture for many months past, have been subjected to fully establishes their incontestable purity. The process of brewing pale ale is one in which nothing but water and the best mait and hops, of the first quality, are used, it is an operation of the greatest delicacy and axre, which would be entirely runned by any tampering with the materials employed.

Losnon, April 28.

From the Analytical Sanitary Commissioner of the "Lancot."

From the pure and wholesome nature of the ingredients oratployed, the moderate proportion of alcohol present, and the very considerable quantity of aromatic analyte either derived from hops continued in these bever, they tond to preserve the tong and vigor of the stemach, and conduce to the restoration of the health of their organ when in a state of weakness or debility. They resemble, indeed, from their lightness, a wine of miki rather than an ordinary fermented infiguous, a wine of miki r

most searching chemical analysis could do, that it contains nothing more than mait and hops, and that it is a first raid beverage.

DOYRE STREET, May I.

From Marshall Hall, M.D., F.R.S.

My confidence in the purity of your pale ale remains use shaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetle and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience.

GRONYENGERT, April 30.

From liendamin Travers, Esq., F.R.S.

I do not hesitate to affirm that no deleterious substance is employed in Allsopp's pale ale and bitter heer, and that acconfidence in its wholesomeness as a beverage remains unstaken.

GREEN STREET, April 30.

GREEN STREET, April 30.

From William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S.

Lean farce at the serials rumor must have caused some anxiety, but I believe that this history may prove predical character of the proverb, that "out of cell on the control of the the report of the chemists very clearly shown.

is an excellent adjunct to the physician in the exercise of his professional duties, if properly administered, and consequently a boson to mankind.

Cavendra square. March 31.

From James Petrie, M. D.

For many years I have been in the habit of recommending the use of Albsopp's bitter beer as a beverage to invalids who required a regulated dist: and I certainly could not have dead so, unless from the evidence that the liquor was perfectly formented, and bage from the best and most wholesome ingredients. Where drinks of a nutritive and atomachic character are indicated, I know of none, as yet, on which I feel I could so sately depend for doing good, as Albsopp's bitter beer.

Livenroot, May 6.

From David Macrorie, M. D.

I have been in the habit of recommending Allsopp's bitter ale for invalids, ever since the time it was first made, and do so still, as much as I ever did: and I am of opinion that it is in many cases an excellent and sate stomachic, and that it may often supersede the use of a medicated form of tonic, estrengthening medicine.

Livenroot, May 23.

From Jomes R. W. Vose, M. D.

It has long been my habit to recommend the use of bitter beer to invalids, and I shall continue to do so, believing that it could not be to the most agreeable and valuable tonics we possess.

Livenroot, May 33.

From Joilite Russell, Esq., Surgeon City of Dublin Hospital, I am in the habit of prescribing bitter beers as the drink for dinner use in very many cases.

MOUNT STREET, MERGIN SQCARE, Dublin, May 3.

From Joilite Russell, Esq., Surgeon City of Dublin Hospital, I am in the habit of prescribing bitter beers as the drink for dinner use in very many cases.

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From Joilite Russell, Esq., Surgeon City of Dublin Hospital, I am in the habit of prescribing bitter beers as the drink for dinner use in very many cases.

Nount of the preserve and preserve and mentione beverage, the invalid spectral to the comment, equally calculated to regain health and to recommend; equally calculat

railed discovers in it a pure and calicient tonic. I shall continue to recommend it, believing it to be a most useful adjust to medical treatment, equally calculated to regain health and to preserve it.

Chesham street, Belgrave square, May 15, 1852.

Chesham street, Belgrave square, May 15, 1852.

I constantly recommend to my patients Allsopp's pale as a wholesome beverage and tonic.

Chasnourns, near Salisbury, May 11.

From James Hayward, Essy, Professional Chemist.

I have for many years been in the habit of using the bifurcher of Measrs. Albsopp & Sons in my house, and have had frequent opportunities of examining the same analytically.

SinkfyrElls.

From J. H. Pepper, F. C. S., A. C. E., &c., Professor of Chemistry, Royal Polytechnic Institution, London.

I have examined a great many samples of the bitter bear strength of the st

93 Chatham street, up stairs.

TONDON DOCK COGNAC BRANDIES, PALE AND dark; London ports, Madeiras, pale and brown sherries, different vintages, in wood and glass; Queen's port and Bucellas wines, bottled in Oporio; Hiedsieck and other champagnes; clarets, high and low grades; sparking and still Opishops and Isabella wines; old Bohrbon and Monongabela-whiskeys; English porter, Seoteh sie, &c., at wholesale or un quantities to suit, by R. E. MENSENGER & CO., 38 Pullou street, sole importers of Messenger's celebrated London cogdist process.